West Bengal could be authorised as the executing agency for the restoration works. It was stated that technical input for survey, planning, designing and preparation of schemes/projects would be provided by Coal India Ltd./Eastern Coalfields Limited by placing technical personnel at ADDA. An amount of Rs. 5 crores to be provided as seed money for undertaking the implementation of the schemes has also been set aside for the purpose. The other suggestion is that while ADDA is engaged at site it would be necessary to constitute a High Level Committee under the Chief Minister, West Bengal for review of implementation, directions at specified intervals. Government of West Rightfully, a sizeable portion of these West Bengal Primary Education Act of 1973 and the West Bengal Rural Employment and Production Act of 1976. Rightfully, a sizeable portion or these collections should have been spent for the well being as well the upliftment of the people of the coalfield area.

The issue regarding setting up of the institutional arrangement for the purpose is still under discussion with the Government of West Bengal.

सुपर बाजार के कर्मकारों को मजदूरी का भुगतान न किया जाना

*395. श्री जिमनभाई हरिभाई शुक्ल : क्या नागरिक पूर्ति, उपभोक्ता मामले और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय राजधानी राज्य-क्षेत्र, दिल्ली में चल रहे सुपर बाजार और केंद्रीय भण्डार जैसे सहकारी सार्वजनिक वितरण संगठनों में नियोजित कर्मकारों को प्रतिदिन आठ से बारह घंटे कार्य करना पड़ता है किन्तु सुपर बाजार अपने कर्मकारों को सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित मजदूरी का भुगतान नहीं कर रहा है।

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने जो मजदूरी निर्धारित की है उसके न दिए जाने के संबंध में वर्ष 1992-93 और 1993-94 के दौरान सरकार को सुपर बाजार के कर्मकारों से कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार सुपर बाजार में कार्यरत कर्मकारों को कानून के अंतर्गत स्वीकार्य सभी सुविधाएं प्रदान करने का विचार रखती है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

नागरिक पूर्ति, उपभोक्ता मामले और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री (श्री ए० के०० पंडनी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) इस मंत्रालय को सुपर बाजार के कर्मचारियों से निर्धारित मजदूरी का भुगतान न किए जाने के बारे में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ग) से (ङ) सुपर बाजार, दिल्ली सहकारी समिति अधिनियम के तहत एक सहकारी समिति है और उसके अपने कर्मचारियों के वेतन तथा भत्तों को शासित करने के स्वयं के नियम व विनियम हैं । सुपर बाजार के कर्मचारी सुपर बाजार के वेतनमान के अनुसार अपनी मजदूरी व अन्य भत्ते प्राप्त कर रहे है ।

Economically and Industrially under-developed States

*396. DR. BAPU KALDATE: SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA :

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have been identified as economically and industrially under-developed;

(b) the criteria for the allocation of plan and non-plan funds to the underdeveloped and the developed states in the country; and

(c) the measures contemplated by Government to remove the imbalances in the development of various States in the country by attracting private investment in the lesser developed States under the liberalisation schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c) The Planning Commission has not identified any State as economically and/ or industrially under-developed. However, in allocation of Central assistance for State Government Plans, special consideration is shown to requirements of certain States; such as Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim . and States located in North-East-classified as Special Category States which have a weak

resource base. In addition, the modified formula for distribution of Central assistance, approved by NDC in 1991, is suitably weighed in favour of relatively economically under-developed States. Funds are also released under Special Area Programmes to supplement States efforts to develop backward areas. Non-plan funds are released on the basis of recommendations of Finance Commission which also takes note of relative development of a State.

For promoting industrialisation of lesser developed States, growth centres with sound infrastructure facilities are being developed to serve as magnets for attracting industries. Industries in private sector are set up by private enterpreneurs and Government role is only catalytic in nature. But, for development of lesser developed states, certain tax concessions such as five year tax holiday commencing from the year of production has been announced for new industrial units located in those States which have all their districts as industrially backward.

Eradication of Poverty by the end of (he Century

*397. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR: SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether India at the First Substantive Session of the Preparatory Committee of the World Summit for Social Development at the UN headquarters in New York declared its commitment to the "eradication of poverty by the end of the Century"; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the plan of action contemplated to achieve that goal, indicating Scheme-wise allocation and targets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRJDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) India at the First Substantive Session of the Preparatory Committee of the World Summit for Social Development at the UN Headquarters in New York emphasised that the World should aim at eradication of poverty by the end of the century.

(b) Commitment of the World Community . towards this target could pave the way for a larger flow of trade benefits, resources and technologies into the third world, thereby strengthening the hands of developing countries to eradicate poverty by the turn of the century. India has been making her own efforts to attack the~ problem of poverty with a three-pronged strategy: (i) acceleration of economic growth, (ii) human and social development through literacy, education, health, nutrition, meeting the minimum needs, elevation of social and economic status of the weaker sections of the society, and (iii) direct attack on poverty through employment generating, income supplementing and asset-building programmes, for the poor.

The 8th Plan outlay for Rural Development is as follows: —

(Rs. Crores)

Centre . . .	24320.00
States . . .	11677.00
TOTAL .	35997.00

This includes the outlays for the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP). Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP), Land Reforms, Community Development and Panchayats, Rural Energy and other miscellaneous rural development programmes including some new schemes.

The Nehru Rozgar Yojana Outlay in the Eighth Plan is Rs. 227.00 crores.

Jobs for Educated Youth during the Eighth Five Year Plan

*398. SHRI RAJENDRA PRASAD MODY : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of educated youth who would be jobless by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan;